

Jacksonville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

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The Republican.

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LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

A falling-off in the wheat yield throughout all of Georgia is reported.

Schools, convicted in Nashville of robbing the Adams express company, and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment, has been granted a new trial; bail fixed at \$10,000.

The Chicago Journal contains twenty-two sheets, or eighty-eight large quarto pages, seven hundred and ninety-one columns of which were filled with a list of property to be sold for taxes.

Farmers in the vicinity of Charlotte, North Carolina, are alarmed over the crop prospect of that section. The continued steady rains for a week past have put wheat, oats and corn in a bad way.

A special train on the Anderson branch of the Greenville and Columbia railway, in South Carolina, was wrecked on a broken trestle, by which the engineer, conductor, fireman and two train hands—the only persons on the train—were killed.

The American and Mexican authorities on the Rio Grande have agreed to act in concert in suppressing the robbery along that frontier. The consequence is that the Mexican general, Revueltas has already hung four cow thieves and sent back to the Americans four American fugitives from justice.

John Crabtree killed John Murphy in Campbell county, East Tennessee, last Sunday, with an Enfield rifle, blowing out his brains. Murphy is represented as having been a desperado, having killed a man and broke jail at Knoxville, where he was confined awaiting trial for the deed.

The Augusta Chronicle says: "The indications are that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens will be returned to congress from this section without having any opposition, either in the convention or at the polls. His health is improving rapidly, and we hope to hear of him in his seat before congress adjourns."

The advance sheets of the forthcoming directory of Lloyd, Dannelly & Co., indicate the population of the city of Chicago at five hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-three, an increase over last year of twenty-five thousand. This is reckoned on a basis of three and a half persons per acre.

The Piedmont, S. C., cotton factory, on the Saluda river, has been completed, and is now in smooth running order, making cloth equal in texture to the Granterville factory. One hundred hands are employed, and the annual consumption of the raw material will be about four thousand bales of cotton. The Granterville mills made a profit of \$54,766.00 last year on a capital of \$600,000.

ANSON.

Anson Robertson, who has served twenty years of a life sentence for murder in the Rhode Island state prison, has just been found to be innocent of the crime.

FOREIGN.

Jas. Baird, of Combsdon, Scotland, the millionaire iron master, who recently gave \$250,000 to the Scotch church, died on the 20th.

The manager of Le Bien, a public newspaper of Paris, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the Catholic religion.

Hassan, the Turkish assassin, is reported, intended to kill Amel Fasha only. Hassan was known as a devoted follower of the late sultan, and was formerly side de camp to his son Yusef, who is represented as attempting a military revolution.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that the Prussian chamber of peers passed a bill making Germany the official language throughout the kingdom. The Polish members were violent in the opposition to the measure, and were several times called to order during the debate.

St. Johns, Quebec, was visited by a most disastrous conflagration. Terrific fire, embracing the entire business portion of the town, is burned. Seven houses, nine churches, the custom-house, the court-house, the post-office, the United States consulate, two banks, the docks, vessels in the river, a portion of the bridge over Richelieu river, St. Johns' woolen mills, stone chinaware rooms and two hundred and fifty stores and houses are reduced to ashes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Treasurer New has written a letter of resignation, to take effect from July fourth.

The Boston Journal thinks that although Winslow has been released he will fail to keep his solemn promise to return to Boston and have an honest little conference with his anxious creditors.

An order has been issued by the secretary of war relieving General Schofield from the command of the military division of the Pacific, and assigning him to the command of the West Point military academy, relieving Colonel Ruger.

General McDowell will take command of the military division of the Pacific. The division of the south will be discontinued. The department of the north will be under the command of Colonel Ruger.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has given \$2,500 to the society for the relief of the ruptured and crippled, \$2,000 to the New York infant asylum, \$1,000 to the working women's protective union, \$2,000 in aid of the New York eye and ear infirmary, \$1,000 to St. Ambrose's Protestant Episcopal free church, \$3,500 to St. Luke's hospital, and \$1,000 to the New York prison association. Mrs. Stewart's gifts to charities have already amounted to about \$100,000.

Mexico, like the United States, is on the eve of a presidential election. The decisive contest in that republic will precede that in this country by some months. Pronouncements, knives and fire-arms play the same prominent part in a Mexican presidential election that dollars and whisky, stump speeches and ballot-box stuffing do in ours. The present incumbent, Lerdo de Tejada, is a candidate for re-election, and it is the earnest hope of lovers of law and order that he will be successful.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate, on the 16th, legislative business was suspended at 12:30 and the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap resumed, this being the day fixed to receive the answers to the articles of impeachment. Mr. Black counsel for the accused, read a long paper detailing to plead further, on the grounds that respondents have already been substantially acquitted as the articles of impeachment were not passed by a two-thirds vote. The counsel for defense asked that the paper be filed, but objection was made by Mr. Edmunds and also by the managers, and the discussion it was discovered that a quorum was not present, and the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 17th, the consideration of the articles of impeachment against the late secretary of war was resumed soon after noon to receive the answers to the articles of impeachment. Mr. Black counsel for the accused, stated that there were reasons why the trial could not go on the sixteenth as ordered. He therefore moved, if he be postponed until after the adjournment of the senate, and appealed to the managers not to oppose the motion. He said the managers understood the reasons for not going with the trial and adjournment, and the adjournment would agree to a postponement. Mr. Lord, on behalf of the managers, asked leave to consult with the house of representatives, which was granted. The senate adjourned.

A protest of leading men of the Osege Indian nation against the establishment of a new reservation at the mouth of the river was ordered printed and referred. A message was received from the president calling attention to the near approach of the new fiscal year and the failure of congress to make provision for the ordinary expenses of the government; also to the laws forbidding the expenditure of unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year. He further stated that if the appropriation bills are not matured before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the government will be greatly embarrassed for want of funds, and submits a joint resolution to extend the appropriations for consuls and diplomatic and postal services, support of the army, etc., for the present fiscal year to the next. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Windom moved to take up the Indian Appropriation bill, and the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 18th, the senate insisted upon amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the house. Senators West, Hamlin and Davis were appointed members of the committee on the senate side, and legislative business was then suspended, and the senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Mr. Belknap.

The senate then went into committee on the question of postponing the trial till November. The question being on the motion submitted on Saturday to postpone the trial till some convenient time in the month of November next, Mr. Thurman moved that the application of respondent for postponement of the trial be overruled. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman submitted the joint resolution, and the senate adjourned.

On the 19th, the senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 20th, the chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, inclosing a report and maps of the last survey by Maj. C. B. Comstock, corps of engineers of improvement of the South Pass of Mississippi river. Ordered printed and referred.

The chair also laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury, inclosing a long report, showing the names of all persons now or heretofore in the public service from which balances are due to the government, amounts due from such persons, number of unsettled accounts, amount of stocks held by the United States in trust, etc., and list of such stocks with default has been made. The chair announced that the document would be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr. Wright reported back from the same committee, and recommended that it be postponed until the first day of next session. So ordered.

The senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Windom, in charge of the bill, said as it came from the house it appropriated \$4,000,000, and the senate committee had increased it to \$4,500,000. Logan spoke against the transfer of the government of the Indians to the war department. At the close of his speech the senate went into executive session, and the chair took a recess till 7:30. Upon reassembling, the bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported back to the senate, and the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 21st, Mr. Sherman called up the joint resolution to appoint commissioners to attend the international conference upon the subject of the relative value of gold and silver. Passed. The senate went into executive session to consider the nomination of Mr. Morrill, secretary of the treasury. The nomination was immediately confirmed without formalities of reference. On the reopening of the doors, the senate resumed the consideration of unfinished business, the Indian Appropriation bill. The senate then proceeded to vote on motion of Mr. Ingalls to lay aside the Indian Appropriation bill and take up the house bill, reported by the committee on Indian Affairs this morning to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department and it was agreed to. Yeas, 20; nays, 17. Senate adjourned.

Mr. Windom moved to reconsider the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was laid aside this afternoon, and the senate adjourned.

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In the senate, on the 26

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Customized to be SENT FREE

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Yale, is the only kind that can be relied on as there are many imitations, made from

BIBLE, with over 1000 illustrations, the largest and best edition published.

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The Republican.
SATURDAY, JULY 8th, 1876.
FOR PRESIDENT,
SAM'L J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.
Democratic State Ticket:
For Governor,
GEORGE S. HOUSTON.
For Secretary of State,
RUFUS K. BOYD.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL CRAWFORD.
For Attorney General,
JOHN W. A. SANFORD.
For Auditor,
WILLIS BREWER.
For Superintendent of Education,
LEROY F. BOY.

7th Senatorial District.
WILSON P. HOWELL.

For Representative,
E. H. ALLEN.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. M. Shields as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county, Ala. in the next Legislature.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The county convention which met in this place last Tuesday was largely attended, and did its work well.

Dr. E. H. ALLEN, who was nominated by acclamation, is a gentleman of ability, integrity and sound judgment, and will represent every interest of the county, should the people ratify the action of the convention.

It is said by some that a majority of the Democratic voters of the county are opposed to county conventions; but we do not believe that one-third of them are. The convention of Tuesday was not called pursuant to the will of the Executive Committee alone. In a previous convention of representative men from all parts of the county, the question of holding this last convention was fairly submitted and fully discussed, and the action of that convention was such as to leave the Executive Committee no alternative but to call a nominating convention, even had every member of the Committee been opposed to one. So the last convention may emphatically be said to have sprung from the people and to have been convened pursuant to their will. The proposition was irregularly brought forward last Tuesday to make no nomination, and from a true vote taken on the two-thirds resolution of Col. Ellis, it was apparent that five-sixths of the convention favored the nomination of a candidate for Representative. So, whatever our private views may have been as to the propriety and expediency of a nomination, faithful to the time-honored doctrine of the Democratic party, we shall cheerfully bow to the will of the large majority of our fellow-citizens, and give a hearty support to the nominee of their convention and we hope every true Democrat in the county will calmly think the matter over and come to the same determination. We do not mean to intimate that we were opposed to a nomination in this instance. We believe in conventions, as a general thing, and think that from thirty to one hundred men from all parts of the county, actuated by patriotic motives and with an eye single to the best interests of the State and country, are as apt to make a proper choice of a standard bearer as will the man who holds a convention all alone. calls him off to the chair, puts the nomination and nominates himself, amid great enthusiasm. It is true that every voter does not get his choice when a nomination is made. It is equally true that many do not when there is a free race and several are in the field. Somebody's man has got to be beaten, and it is the duty of every good citizen to acquiesce in the result and yield to the will of the majority. The convention system does not deprive every citizen from expressing his choice of a man. The best always hold meetings, and the relative claims of candidates are generally discussed in every community before such heat meetings are held, and it is the duty and the privilege of every voter to know for whom each proposed delegate will vote, and to cast his ballot in the best manner for such delegates as will most likely support his man. If he does not attend the best meeting, and his neighbors go out and send delegates who do not reflect his wishes, he has no one to blame but himself.

To fight successfully, we must have organization. Our friends in Cherokee, who had generally held conventions up to '72, thought they were so strong they could do without one that year. They gave thirteen hundred democratic majority in the result and yield to the will of the majority. The convention system does not deprive every citizen from expressing his choice of a man. The best always hold meetings, and the relative claims of candidates are generally discussed in every community before such heat meetings are held, and it is the duty and the privilege of every voter to know for whom each proposed delegate will vote, and to cast his ballot in the best manner for such delegates as will most likely support his man. If he does not attend the best meeting, and his neighbors go out and send delegates who do not reflect his wishes, he has no one to blame but himself.

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Radical party may be so dead in the State that another county nominating convention will never be held. We will gladly hail the day when such is the fact. There is another reason why we should stand to the nominee for Representative this year. Calhoun will want to have a voice in the choice of a U. S. Senator. The election will be virtually decided in a caucus of the Democratic members, before a formal open ballot is taken. If we should elect any gentleman, no matter how worthy, who may oppose the nominee, he would not be regarded as strictly within the party, and would not be admitted to the party caucus. With an Independent at Montgomery, Calhoun would have to stand outside the door, but in hand, until the Democrats had made the choice. This would be a humiliating position for such a Democratic county as ours.

An Independent would be placed on no important committee by a Democratic Speaker. He would be looked on with distrust by the Democratic majority, and consequently would not be in position to be of much service to his people or influential to push any matter of importance.

Every man in Calhoun who loves his county, owes it to her to send the man to Montgomery who can do her and the State the most good. It may be all well enough for us to talk about having the right to vote as we please; but while we have rights we have duties, and our first and highest duty is to sacrifice our personal predilections and preferences up on our country's altar.

LAW INTERPRETERS.—It frequently happens that men are found talking up on subjects they know nothing about, and this fact is never so apparent as when one hears a gentleman who never looked inside of Blackstone in his life expounding, interpreting and abusing some of the recent Acts of the Legislature. We do not claim that all the laws of the last Legislature are clear of defects—human laws never are—but that the spirit, intent and very language of some of them are wholly unconstructed, we know from observation.

We heard a gentleman dissembling a few days ago somewhat excitedly upon a statutory reference to the division of crops between tenants in common and joint tenants, and he evidently thought it was designed by "those common enemies of the people, members of the Legislature, to enrich probate judges and impoverish planters. The law provides that where parties cannot agree upon a division, either can have the matter adjudicated by petition to the judge of probate. This, our friend "learned in the law" said put every planter at the mercy of his negro tenants and subjected him to all kinds of annoyance and expensive litigation. It had apparently not occurred to him that his tenants could at any time carry him into the higher and more expensive courts on any complaint that would give them a hearing in the probate court under the statute in question. Nor did he seem to think that tenants had any rights that landlords ought to respect or lawbreakers protect, for he seemed to be very apprehensive that they would find out what he supposed to be their advantage under the law.

The law to which he so strenuously objects was passed to save planters the annoyance and expense of litigation in the higher courts and provide a cheap and quick method for the enforcement of their landlord's lien. Under a late decision of the Supreme Court, made just previous to the passage of the Act in question, the man who cropped on shares and the landlord were declared tenants in common; and this being the case, the landlord could not enforce his lien by the speedy process of attachment. He could only enforce it by resort to the higher courts. To meet this and give the landlord and tenant a speedy and cheap channel for settling their differences, the law was passed; and yet Representatives have to suffer from representations made of its spirit and effect by men who have not intelligently or calmly considered it, and who probably could not comprehend it if they did.

We want every one of our subscribers to carefully read the Proceedings and Platform of the National Democratic Convention on the outside of our paper this week. The Platform we think the most excellent that could have been devised, and if we will all pull together we can elect Uncle Sammy Tilden upon it easily. One of the most effective ways to do this, is to give Houston a routing majority next August. Alabama fired the first gun in the campaign, & a great victory here will do much to inspire and animate the Democratic party throughout the Union.

Uncle Sammy says it is about time the Democratic party ceased to act on the defensive; and that so far as he is concerned he intends to attack a little. Gentlemen with vulnerable records had as well prepare to defend themselves.

Some of the bucks who are grumbling around most about the nomination for Representative and shouting Jacksonville, are only mad because they were not nominated.

We have taken out Dr. B. D. Williams' announcement, he having previously declined to run against the nominee of the Democratic party.

Mr. W. P. Cooper did a patriotic act when he declined to allow his name to go before the convention, when it was certain the contest between himself and Dr. Allen would have been a hard and long one, and probably have broken up the convention without a nomination. There is no truer Democrat or more patriotic citizen in the county than Mr. Cooper.

Capt Howell writes us that he will canvass a little soon, at some of Dr. Allen's appointments, when we will.

Proceedings of the County Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the County Executive Committee, the Democratic and Conservative voters of Calhoun county met in convention, in the town of Jacksonville, on the 3rd day of July, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said county in the next General Assembly.

On motion of Emmett P. Crook, Capt. W. M. Haines was elected temporary chairman, and B. F. Wilson and J. A. Glenn temporary secretaries. The delegates present were then requested by the chairman to count forward and enroll their names; whereupon the following names were enrolled:

Beat 1—D. P. Forney, J. T. Tarnley, J. M. Caldwell, G. C. Ellis, A. Q. Stewart, J. Y. Nisbit, W. M. Haines, L. W. Nisbit, M. Landers, J. A. Adolph, J. L. Mattison, L. Weaver, James Crook.

Beat 2—J. D. Miller, B. P. Crook, H. J. Dean, G. W. Humphreys, W. D. Bush, D. Z. Goodlet.

Beat 3—T. W. Hood, J. L. Kirby, B. J. Hagley, W. G. Smith, J. L. Smith, Beat 4—B. B. Weaver, M. L. Henderson, G. M. Hargis, M. L. Coker.

Beat 5—J. D. Pruitt, J. W. Phillips, J. J. Bryant, H. F. Montgomery, M. Cochran, J. A. Glenn.

Beat 6—W. W. Woodall, J. M. Landers, Henry McBe.

Beat 7—J. B. Prater, G. W. Wells, J. M. Patterson, A. B. Ledbetter.

Beat 8—John Pike, Thos. Alsup, D. B. Wilson, Frank Harris, A. A. Graham, Shade Nabors, I. L. Harris, S. M. Penland, D. C. Wolfe.

Beat 9—H. P. Whitfield, Terrell Andrews, N. J. Belton, B. G. McClellan, Joseph Borden.

Beat 10—A. M. Whiteside, G. H. Williams, W. C. Whiteside, H. A. Tolbert, A. T. Harris, A. C. Williams, J. F. M. Davis, John Elston, J. R. Scott, W. M. Hughes.

Beat 11—J. D. Pruitt, J. F. Smith, H. T. Snow, Abner Williams, N. B. DeArman, J. C. Wilson, B. F. Wilson, J. H. Glenn, Daniel Draper, J. Massey, H. W. Luttrell.

Beat 12—Harvey Whiteside.

On motion of Col. G. C. Ellis, a committee consisting of one from each beat was appointed to report permanent officers for the county. The number of voters present was estimated to be 1000. The committee reported as follows:

Beat 1 13 votes, Beat 2 4 " " 2 " " 3 " " 4 " " 5 " " 6 " " 7 " " 8 " " 9 " " 10 " " 11 " " 12 " "

Report adopted. Hon. L. W. Grant moved that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Representative, which motion prevailed.

Col. G. C. Ellis offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That this convention adopt the two-thirds rule in the nomination of a candidate for the Legislature. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 79 to 12 against it.

The chair announced that nominations were in order. On motion of Dr. E. H. Allen, of Oxford, was placed in nomination by Maj. Abner Williams. No other name being in nomination, Emmett P. Crook moved that Dr. Allen be nominated by acclamation, which was done.

Dr. Allen being called for, addressed the convention in a short speech accepting the nomination.

On motion of L. D. Miller, a committee consisting of one from each beat was appointed to report to the convention a list of delegates to attend the Congress to be held at St. Louis in August next.

The committee reported as follows: DELEGATES—Ottersen Smith, J. M. Crook, Wm. McMillan, Wm. DeFreese, W. C. Whiteside, B. D. Williams, S. F. Morris, P. D. Ross, T. L. Robertson, G. C. Ellis.

ALTERNATES—H. F. Montgomery, W. F. Bush, Capt. Harrison, J. W. Whiteside, A. J. Little, J. F. M. Davis, W. K. Myratt, Dr. Jones, J. C. Wilson, J. D. Hammond.

The following resolution was offered by J. M. Caldwell, Esq., which was unanimously adopted with much spirit and enthusiasm:

RESOLVED, That this convention heartily endorse and ratify the nomination made by the County Convention recently held at Montgomery, and affirm that it is the opinion of this convention that in the nomination at St. Louis of Tilden and Hendricks for the highest offices in the gift of the American people, the hour and the men have met; and that to vote in their nomination is the assurance that the days of public robbery, of radicalism, of carpet-bagging and Grantism are numbered; and we hereby pledge the Democracy of Calhoun county to the earnest and victorious support of the nominees of our party and unanimous condemnation of the party and principles opposed to it.

On motion the convention adjourned. W. M. HAINES, Chm. B. F. WILSON, Secs.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 1st.

The nomination of Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice-President respectively, has met with very general approbation here. The preference so freely expressed by so many members of the House readily yields to the expressed wish of the party. It is the opinion of many that Hancock would have been a better nomination for reasons already stated in these letters. The opinion prevails that we who are in Washington are surrounded by a political atmosphere so impure that the healthfulness of our political opinions is doubtful and that it was the one that we needed a soldier candidate to avoid the "bloody shirt" and "rebel government" arguments of the radicals. It is to be hoped that such is the case. But the vote received and enthusiasm aroused by Blaine reveal a sharp, ready and a soldier candidate had no national reputation until this Congress. He is the author of no great measure, and instead of his party feeling grateful to him, his fairness in the dead-brother down upon him in the last Congress.

Dr. Allen would have been a hard and long one, and probably have broken up the convention without a nomination. There is no truer Democrat or more patriotic citizen in the county than Mr. Cooper.

Capt Howell writes us that he will canvass a little soon, at some of Dr. Allen's appointments, when we will.

Mr. W. P. Cooper did a patriotic act when he declined to allow his name to go before the convention, when it was certain the contest between himself and Dr. Allen would have been a hard and long one, and probably have broken up the convention without a nomination. There is no truer Democrat or more patriotic citizen in the county than Mr. Cooper.

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This feeling should want to neutralize the effect of the public welfare. Representatives from all parts of the country, in discussing questions before Congress, have been slow to please the people, and will be more truly in their utterances than those who are appointed to receive and entertain parties from the South traveling in the Northern States for business or pleasure. The Representatives have been and are continually flinging the charge of rebel and disloyalty in the teeth of Southern members, and not a word of the "bloody shirt" is waved. A great majority of the people believe that the people of the North, as I have before stated, affect to believe that they are ready for another rebellion—that the success of the Democratic party will lose to the North all for the war was fought, and that we have not been sufficiently punished for the "crime" of "rebellion."

The canvass of Hayes may not be conducted as the managers here at the national meeting intend, and if it is not, the nomination of Tilden, who will certainly carry New York, and the nomination of Hendricks, who will in all probability carry Indiana, will prove better nominations than that of Hancock and any other man who could be named. Hancock would not have been certain of carrying Pennsylvania and would only have brought to his support a large soldier vote throughout the country, which, while it might have increased the number of votes cast for him in the electoral college, might not have gained the election. A vote of sufficient number of States to have elected him. It is conceded by the Republicans that our ticket is a strong one. I was told by three Democratic Representatives from Massachusetts that Tilden would carry that State.

On the 1st of July, I have arranged the following table:

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official corruption, and an utter disregard of the public welfare. As the result of our glorious victories in 1875, we now have a Constitution framed by a committee composed of delegates selected by, and from the people, and ratified by an overwhelming majority of the people of the State. By the provisions of this constitution the prerogatives of the Legislature to create a public debt is limited to a hundred thousand dollars, and until this is paid, no new debt can be incurred. The Legislature is prohibited from lending the credit of the State to railroad corporations, or to any other internal improvement enterprise. All superannuated officers have been abolished, and only such retained as are indispensable to the proper administration of the government. The expenditure of the Board of Education has been suspended by a less complex and far more efficient system for distributing the school fund of the State. Provision is made for a system of public schools throughout the State. Legislation is so guarded against the possibility of a bill surreptitiously or fraudulently introduced. The power of the Legislature to tax the people is limited to three-fourths of one per cent. In short, the functions of the State are restricted to the three great objects of government, to wit: the protection of life, liberty and property.

No two years have elapsed since the State was restored to the rightful control of her people. And yet great advances have been made in retrenchment and reform.

The public debt of the State, direct and contingent, which exceeded thirty millions of dollars—a sum beyond the ability of the State ever to satisfy—has, by adjustment and compromise between the State and her creditors, been reduced to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, a sum within the ability of the State eventually to pay. By these and other timely and judicious measures of our Legislature and State authorities, a great blight has been lifted from the State. Public confidence in its ability and good intentions to meet our just obligations has been increased. The public credit has been partially restored. Crimes are less frequent. Law and order prevail throughout the State. The dawn of bettering prosperity has appeared, and the hopes and hearts of our people made brighter and happier. Much, however, remains to be done. Our State has drifted so far from its ancient land marks that its return is necessarily attended with difficulties and delay. The public demands and the public exigencies cannot be made at once. The past history of our party, however, is such that it is confidently anticipated that it will eventually carry to consummation the great work of reform it has so auspiciously begun. The good faith of our party in this respect is evidenced by the nomination for re-election of the old officers of our State, under whose administration the good work was inaugurated. We are aware that complaints have been made of the revenue law of the last Legislature. It is believed, however, that a careful examination of this law, and a comparison between that and the law it superseded, will demonstrate that defects have been greatly exaggerated. It may be and doubtless is subject to criticism.

It would be most remarkable if it were not. Perfection is rarely attainable in the construction of laws, and the more the effort, they can only be made perfect by attending from time to time, such defects as are brought to light by their practical workings.

But whatever may be the defects of the law, we are fully trust to the Democratic and Conservative members of the Legislature to correct them. To re-entrench the State back to the control of the Radical party, whose extravagance and profligacy make heavy taxation necessary, in order that the revenue law may be paid by the people, is the very culmination of folly. We earnestly believe that no more serious calamity could befall the State, or one more disastrous in its effects upon the moral and material interests of the people than the restoration of the Radical party to power in the State. If the efforts that would follow, we need only refer to proof to justify our belief.

If we are wise, however, we will be careful to consult the means by which that end may be accomplished. It is the duty of the State to protect its citizens from the depredations of the Radical party, and to secure the peace and order of the State. The State cannot be expected to exercise a repressive and most injurious effect in the great National struggle. If on the other hand, we roll back the tide of our party, a corresponding strength entitles us, a corresponding success will certainly follow. We earnestly exhort our friends therefore, not to fail to come out on the day of the election, and cast their votes for the regular nominees of the Democratic and Conservative party. Whatever may be the result of nominating conventions by the people, they are the only known means by which any party organization can be preserved, and without party organization, no measures of public policy can be carried into practice. The very object of party is to carry the principles of its members into the practical administration of the government. Principles being, therefore, a man becomes an independent candidate; his action is the virtual expression of his opinion, and he is bound to his principles to his own personal gratification. His success is the defeat of his party, and consequently of its principles. Let us not wish men to be trusted. He is a far more dangerous enemy to his party than the Radical party, by the force of his own personal ambition on the people of Alabama in defiance of the popular will and in violation of the most sacred principle of free government.

The Constitution thus forced on the State is objectionable, not only on account of the circumstances of its creation, and the source from which it sprang, but also for its numerous and intrinsic defects.

By our victory in 1874, our State government was rescued from the control of the party whose career in the State was inaugurated by usurpation and revolt, and whose management of public affairs was marked by every species of

justice. The perpetrators of such crimes do more to advance the Radical party than if they were avowedly co-operating with it. They furnish the chief fuel for the political fires which it kindles. We know, however, that the enemies of the Radical party have, in some instances, for the purpose of outwitting themselves, with the design of fixing the responsibility thereof on members of the Democratic and Conservative party. It is important that such persons be detected, exposed and punished. The rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship have been conferred upon the negro not only by the Constitution of the United States, but also by the provisions of our State Constitution. Let us therefore so conduct ourselves as to demonstrate to the world, which we all know to be the fact, that the negro is as secure here in Alabama, in the enjoyment of all his rights, as he is in any State of the Union.

But let us here in his cabin, and his Butler does in his palace in Massachusetts. The Convention lately assembled at St. Louis, has nominated Samuel J. Tilden as a candidate for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President of the United States. This Convention has acted wisely and nobly, in thus presenting to the voters of the United States, candidates whose past political career is a sure and sufficient guarantee of a pure, conservative and patriotic administration of Federal affairs. Samuel J. Tilden is the perfect embodiment of the abuses and corruptions of government without respect to party. Thomas A. Hendricks, the favorite of the people of Indiana, of which State he is now Governor, has ever proved himself to be true and faithful to the rights of the people and the great interests of the country. They are both men of undoubted integrity and unquestioned ability. We congratulate the people upon this opportunity of electing to their government not merely of negative, but of positive qualities. With Tilden and Hendricks at the head of the Federal Government, the people of Alabama may rest assured that the evil will predominate over the good, and that corruption will be exposed and punished, economy prevail, thorough reform inaugurated, and this liberty and property protected.

We appeal to the people of this State to cast their vote in August as will arise before the hearts of all citizens of reform, and sound logic and common sense, and to elect to the State, all friends of good government. The voice of Alabama will proclaim throughout the Union the commencement of a successful Presidential campaign, and a glorious victory in November next.

M. D. GRAHAM, Chairman.

Tilden at Home.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY. On the evening of his nomination large numbers of his friends entered the executive mansion at Albany. In response to loud calls, Gov. Tilden was addressed thus:

GEN. MEN.—I cordially thank you for this manifestation of your kindness. I recognize in you many representatives of the workingmen of Albany, and when I say workingmen, I don't forget that in our country the number who live on the income of what they have accumulated or inherited is extremely small, and that nearly every citizen of our vast Republic lives on the product of his daily toil. In America we are a working men, and therefore the interest and prosperity of that class may almost be said to be the interest and prosperity of the country. [Applause.] No country which the sun ever shone on has had so many laboring men, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, with every natural and artificial facility for travel and transportation, with all the arts and industries of an old civilization, planted and flourishing, and the laboring man, the wealth of a virgin continent, we ought to be to-day the most prosperous, the most happy and contented people in the world. But that is not our actual condition. All business depressed, every industry languishing, labor everywhere unemployed, and the wolf at the door of nearly every home in the land, gaunt and hungry. Alas, alas!

What is the matter? We know that it is the last eleven years, since 1865, that the energies of labor and the income of capital have been conspired or wasted in government expenditures. The taxes have been longer than the entire net earnings of the whole Republic. Taxes have increased within a short time four-fold, and the influence is felt in every business and every industry, and in every home throughout the land. When next do we look in the public administration everywhere abuses, peculations, frauds and corruption, all we are almost becoming ashamed of the representatives of our country, and an impotent protest on the part of the people for limitation of the expenditure, and other reforms, we are confessing that as a nation in the eyes of mankind. What else do we find? We find that the office-holding class have become so utterly corrupt, so unscrupulous, that they assume to control the elections, and the people are helpless, or at all equally divided, are able to elect a corrupt legislature, sufficient to perpetrate their own power. At least we are told, and the condition of the country of 1876 is a disgrace. The government no longer exists for the people. The people are at the mercy of the government. Our country is a vast republic, and we are almost becoming ashamed of the representatives of our country, and an impotent protest on the part of the people for limitation of the expenditure, and other reforms, we are confessing that as a nation in the eyes of mankind.

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Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alex. U. Stewart, as the State of said County, will call for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, on the 8th day of August, 1876, at the residence of the State Treasurer, in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of electing a Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, and a Representative from Calhoun County to the General Assembly of Alabama.

Notice is hereby further given, that the following named persons are the respective nominees of said election, to-wit: as heretofore in the past, to-wit: For Pres. No. 1, W. A. Driskell; Vice-President, J. A. Adolph; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 2, J. L. Green; Vice-President, J. L. Green; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 3, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J. B. Skelton; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 4, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J. B. Skelton; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 5, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J. B. Skelton; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 6, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J. B. Skelton; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 7, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J. B. Skelton; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 8, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J. B. Skelton; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 9, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J. B. Skelton; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 10, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J. B. Skelton; Governor, R. A. Riley, Returning Officer, Pres. No. 11, J. B. Skelton; Vice-President, J.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

The surplus of wheat in California this season is about 750,000 short tons, being 200,000 tons more than the surplus of the crop of 1875. In quality the grain this year is the best ever harvested in the state.

Owensville, Ind., was burned on the 30th. The fire began in Samuel Sampson's grocery, one tinshop, and dry goods store, a saddlery shop, and twelve buildings—almost the entire town—were destroyed.

A wagon train from Crook's camp arrived at Fort Petterson on the 17th, bringing the wounded in the late engagement, who endured the trip well, and are all likely to recover. General Crook will make short excursions with cavalry until the return of the train and infantry, when he will endeavor to strike the Sioux here.

In Kansas, not long ago, a man accused a young fellow of stealing a \$20 bill from him; whereupon Judge Lynch seized the young man, suspended him by the neck until he confessed the theft, and then gave him a hundred lashes. The next day the man found his \$20 bill in the bottom of a trunk, where he had put it and forgotten it. And then Judge Lynch ought to have taken him out and talked to him, at the very least.

A New Orleans letter of the 27th, says that two bales of the new crop of Rio Grande cotton shipped by steamer from Brownsville will be here here Friday. We understand one of these bales will be expressed to be exhibited at the centennial on the fourth of July. This cotton was raised by Mr. Durlay, who shipped part of the first receipts last year. Early shipment of Rio Grande cotton is not regarded here as indication of forwardness of the general crop. The first receipts last year was on July 15th.

Edward Trickett, champion of Australia, defeated James H. Saller, champion of England, in a sculling race for the championship of the Thames and \$1000 a side.

The Dutch steamer *Lieut. General Kroen*, from Achén, was wrecked while entering the straits of Sunda. About twenty-five passengers were lost.

A launch from Jamaica has been captured while discharging ammunition on the coast of Cuba, and nine insurgents killed, including Col. Duran.

A dispatch from Belgrade, confirms the report that Serbia's ultimatum has been rejected by the Porte, and adds that Prince Milan has already gone to the army and the commencement of hostilities is imminent.

The Political Correspondence publishes a despatch from Belgrade, stating that the departure of Prince Milan for the army is fixed for the thirteenth instant, that on the same day a war manifesto will be issued, and that on July 1st a state of siege will be proclaimed throughout Serbia. A telegram from Cetinje announces that all Montenegrins between the ages of sixteen and sixty have been summoned to arms. The senate of Montenegro will shortly assume the reins of government, on behalf of Prince Nicholas, until the end of the war.

Austria is taking precautions for maintaining a strict neutrality in the conflict between Serbia and Turkey. Montenegro will not participate in Serbia's movement. On the contrary, Prince Milan's assumption of the leadership of the Serbian revolt is reported to have excited the jealousy of the Prince of Montenegro. Rounina continues neutral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pennsylvania produced 26,247,615 of the 56,507,175 tons of coal mined in the United States last year.

The foreign shipments of corn from Boston for the month of June were 729,650 bushels, being by far the largest amount ever shipped in a corresponding month.

The amount of greenbacks destroyed during the month of June was \$35,361, being 80 per cent. of the new national bank currency issued during the month. This leaves the outstanding greenback circulation \$289,722,251.

The yacht *Madeline*, one of the fleet of the New York yacht club, has been selected to sail against the new Canadian yacht, *Countess of Dufferin*, in the match race on the 10th, 12th and 14th of July next, for the Quebec cup, which the yacht *America*, at Cowes, against the combined fleet of the Royal English yacht club.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate, on the 24th, at the close of the session, the senate resumed consideration of the bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the district of Columbia, but after a long discussion the whole subject was committed. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Wright, of Iowa, called up the house bill for the consideration of certain claims reported by accountants of the treasury, when verbal amendments were made to the bill passed. The senate then went into recess and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

In the senate on the 25th, the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year, was taken up. The amendment proposed by the committee, to strike out the eight sections regarding the army, reducing pay, etc., was agreed to—years twenty-two, years thirteen. The house bill provided that no money appropriated by the act shall be paid for recruits until the year beyond the number of twenty-two thousand enlisted men. The committee amendments reported an amendment five thousand, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, and providing that no enlisted men shall be considered for enlistment until they have been maintained as now organized by law. The amendment was agreed to. Other amendments reported by the committee were agreed to. The bill having been reported to the senate and amendments were reported to the committee, the senate adjourned.

In the senate on the 27th, a long report from the secretary of the treasury, giving the amount of balances due the 1876, was laid on the table, and a condensation of it ordered printed. The senate then took up the special order, it being the house bill for the issue of coin and the substitute proposed by the senate finance committee. Senate Boss withdrew his amendments, heretofore submitted, and the relative value of gold and silver at fifteen and a half to the dollar was agreed to, providing that silver shall be received for duties on imports, and used in payment of interest on the public debt, leaving his third amendment to make silver a legal tender for all sums standing. After executive session the senate adjourned.

In the senate on the 27th, a number of pensions bills were passed, the house bill for

A COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Pretty and pale and tired
She sits in her still school chair,
While the blushing summer sun
Shines in on her hair,
And the tiny brook without,
In the distance, flows the open door,
Meeks with its murmur cool,
Hard bench and dusty floor.

It seems such an endless round—
Grammar and A. B. C.
The blackboard and the slates;
The stupid geography;
When the bell rings, "The Jew"
Not one of them cares a straw,
Whether the Jew be in "case,"
Or Kansas in Omaha.

But Jenny's hair brown feet
Are aching to trade in the stream,
Where the trout is leaping gleam;
And his teacher's blue eyes stare,
The flowers of the brook land here,
Till her thoughts have followed her eyes
With a half-unconscious sigh.

Her heart outruns the clock,
As she smells the faint sweet scent;
But when the time has passed,
Their measure in silence beat;
For time will laster on,
Like your shadow on the grass,
Though the bell rings, "The Jew"
Or Kansas in Omaha.

Have patience, restless Jew,
The teacher and the fish will wait;
From passing through the gate,
Down the winding road by the gate,
Under the willow shade,
The flowers of the brook land here,
So turn to your books again,
And keep love for the after hours.

THE EDEN OF WILDWOOD.

Paul Renford was thunderstruck. For once in his life he was amazed, and his consideration of a subject in hand.

Paul was four-and-twenty. At the age of eighteen he had been left an orphan, and he and his uncle, who had been his guardian, had been his guardian.

This uncle was Anson Betteman, an enterprising merchant, and a true hearted man. After Paul came of age, and became master of his property, through the advice of his uncle he employed a lawyer named Lovett to act as his agent.

To look after him, and so on—and gradually this Lovett, who proved to be an apt and ready man of business, had gained into his hands the entire control of the whole property; and so implicitly had Paul trusted him that he had not even demanded vouchers for his bank transactions.

In fact, Paul Renford had degenerated into a listless, aimless being. His natural abilities, of the very highest order, had been so completely absorbed in the pursuit of pleasure, that he had lost all sense of duty.

He held his wife by the hand as he spoke, and his eye was radiant with joy. It was on the following day—a beautiful day in early autumn—that Paul and Della walked out upon the gentle hill that sloped up from the ground, and again he looked off upon the grand spread of the landscape beyond the river.

"Ah," he said, "if I owned that land I would do a great work, Della."

"What would you do?" asked a voice behind him.

"I would build and behold his voice."

"If you owned that land, what would you do with it?"

"I would make it bloom with life!" replied the youth, eloquently. "Think, now that the rain is laid, how near it is to the city. Think how the trees there would light and comfort in these beautiful shades. If I owned that land, I would invite capital to open it to the life that ought to occupy it. I would lay out streets, and portion off lots for the building of houses, and I would call it the Eden of Wildwood."

"And suppose you had the capital of your own, my boy?"

"The Eden of Wildwood should be a reality."

"Shadow passed over the old man's face, and then came a shining light. He reached out and took his nephew's hand.

"Paul, the capital is yours—the land is yours."

Paul would have laughed if his uncle had not looked so solemnly upon him while he spoke. As it was, he simply exhibited bewilderment.

"I heard you express an earnest wish to own the land, and secured it for you," replied Betteman.

"I heard you," said Paul, in a low voice. "It is now yours. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, I give it to you."

"Lovett—returned."

"Yes—and your fortune is safe."

Paul Renford was not sure that he was in his waking senses. His uncle was not the man to make such a statement, and he had never before seen him so happy.

"It is true, my boy, Lovett has returned, and every dollar that he ever had of yours is not only safe, but the amount is well doubled."

"Do you not guess? And this?"

"I dare not. Tell me."

Again the old man took his nephew's hand, and after a brief pause, he answered:

"Paul, you may blame me if you please, you may heap wrath upon my head, but I must tell you that Lovett has returned, and every dollar that he ever had of yours is not only safe, but the amount is well doubled."

"Do you not guess? And this?"

"I dare not. Tell me."

Again the old man took his nephew's hand, and after a brief pause, he answered:

PLAYED FOR HIM UPON THE HARP AND UPON THE PIANO, AND SHE SANG TO HIM, AND TALKED WITH HIM, AND BY AND BY, WHEN HE HAD GROWN STRONG AND VIGOROUS, AND WHEN HIS INNATE MANHOOD HAD MANIFESTED ITSELF, SHE GREW SHY AND TACITURN, AND FINALLY SOUGHT TO AVOID HIM.

And then, for the first time in his life, Paul knew what the first love was. For the first time he experienced that sense of devotion which leads the heart to offer itself upon the altar of faith in the woman loved. He asked Mr. Grayson if he might seek his daughter's love. The overcast did not obscure the joy in his eyes.

Paul Renford had been as versed in reading the human heart in its native truth as he had been in translating the stern song of flattery, he might have known that the love of the beautiful girl was all his own.

When Paul Renford had been a year at Wildwood, Della became his wife, and he was happy—happier far than he had ever been. And he was advanced in the mills from a clerkship to a responsible position, and he was a frequent occasion to visit the city; but there was nothing in its din and glare attractive to him, and he always came home with a deeper and more abiding love for his own hearthstone at Wildwood.

During the first year of Paul's marriage, a branch railroad was opened to Wildwood, and thus they were within an hour of the city; and the mill property was greatly enhanced in value.

"Ah," said the first year of Paul's marriage, a branch railroad was opened to Wildwood, and thus they were within an hour of the city; and the mill property was greatly enhanced in value.

As he stood upon the piazza of his cottage, and looked off upon the rolling landscape of hill and dale that stretched away beyond the river, "if I only owned that sweep of land!"

"It is certainly a pleasant prospect," said his uncle Betteman, who had come to pay him a visit.

"Aye," added Paul, "and how it must increase in value now that the rail has opened this way!"

This justness of Della came out and called him into tea. She took Uncle Anson by the arm, and told him he was her prisoner. And he bent over and kissed her, and said it would be a most blessed imprisonment.

"It is heaven where she is!" was Paul's answer.

And upon that she left Uncle Anson, and threw her arms about her husband's neck.

"Dear Paul! You are a blessing to me!"

Shortly afterward the old merchant said to his nephew:

"Paul, do you ever find yourself longing for the old life in the city?"

"No, uncle, I never. I have longed with longing upon the fearful desert to storm and wreck!"

"I think not, my boy."

"And can a man, in his full sense, long for the din and glare of the empty life that brings only pain and unrest, when a bright spirit like this holds watch and ward for him over an earthly heaven?"

He held his wife by the hand as he spoke, and his eye was radiant with joy. It was on the following day—a beautiful day in early autumn—that Paul and Della walked out upon the gentle hill that sloped up from the ground, and again he looked off upon the grand spread of the landscape beyond the river.

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THE BALANCE SHEET.

The various states are to be classified, politically, into three divisions; first, "democratic," containing the states which have given democratic majorities in elections in the largest vote ever cast in the state was polled; second, "anti-administration," being states which have voted against the administration on test-cases; third, "administration," or states which have never failed in their allegiance to Grantism.

The following table is arranged on this system of classification:

DEMOCRATIC.

ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION.

ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

ADMINISTRATION.

ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

NOT THE MAN FOR THE CRISIS.

The Nation.

Mr. Hayes, though by no means conspicuous in politics, is not wholly unknown, and we presume there are few even of those who know him best and like him most who do not doubt whether he is the kind of man for which the crisis demands.

The civil-service plank in the platform, though doubtless well meant, has, in its declaration that senators and representatives should confine themselves to the legitimate duties and refrain from influencing appointments, a ludicrous resemblance to the resolution introduced in the French national assembly calling on all rascals to quit France. It brings strikingly to mind the great fact that to get rid of the master evil of the government on our day—that which has already been said to be the worst of evils, the degradation and paralyzation of the public mind, and the consequent changes at no very remote date—the president must be a man of no ordinary tenacity and breadth of view, and must be prepared to sacrifice personal ease and sympathies of administration, and party harmony, and success, to higher and more important duties. We do not believe, with our present knowledge, that Mr. Hayes is such a man. We do not know, for we have no reason for believing that he is, that he is a man of such a nature that he would make great sacrifices to amend it, or that he thinks anything of more importance to the country than the supremacy of the republican party, managed substantially as it now is.

WALKING WITH GOD.—The difficulty which most people have in religion is to bring the thought of God in their daily lives. His very greatness makes it hard to connect Him with homely, every-day matters. We get some sense of Him in church, or in the prayer-meeting, or in rare hours of exalted feeling. But when we go into the busy world, where most of our life is spent; God fades away from heaven, that is farther off than the blue sky above our heads. This is a great loss to us. It neglects on our part of our highest opportunity. God walks with us, in closest nearness, at every moment. There is in Him, if we could learn to take it, a provision of helpfulness, of sympathy, of sufficiency, for every step in the whole round of our daily life. The very things that seem insignificant and without spiritual meaning, are increased and made holy as part of our education. And if we habitually recognize His presence in them all, the incidents of business and our household care and daily walk would become threads of gold, holding us in the sweetest, noblest friendship with our heavenly Father.

A falling off in the wheat yield throughout all of Georgia is reported.

HALF A DOLLAR

Will Pay for the

CHICAGO LEDGER

For the Next Half Year.

The Ledger is a large paper, 16 columns, independent of the news, and contains all the news of the city and the world. It is the largest Democratic paper west of New York. Send for sample copies and club rates.

WHY suffer with Aggie when Shallenberger's Pills will cure you for one dollar.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—DAILY AND WEEKLY.—Largest newspaper in the west. Send for specimens and campaign rates.

A GENTLEMAN afflicted with chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

MEN, women and children at this season should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will give you strength and health, invigorate and purify your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 313 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many cases made as good as a young horse, by the use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ring worms, athlete's foot, and other skin diseases, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations with the common tar, all of which are worthless.

WILCOFF'S ANTI-PHENIC OR FEVER ANTI-TOXIC. This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household name. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in New York, London and other hospitals. In New Orleans, Wilcoff's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of the highest praise. G. R. FISLEY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Symptoms of Obstruction. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes watery, sometimes acid, thick and tenacious mucus, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dry, tickling, watery cough, inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, sores from ulcers, voice altered, nasal breathing, offensive breath, sore throat, and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, as constituted by the treatment of Dr. Sargent's Catarrh Remedy, produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is the only scientific, rational, safe, and successful method of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

AGENTS! A \$5 Aft. Several agents are wanted in all parts of the country. Send for terms and conditions.

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MADDOX & PARR'S

WEEKLY

PRICE CURRENT.

We ask a careful examination of our Price Current, so all can compare our prices with other markets. We buy our goods mostly from Manufacturers and Wholesalers, and hence are enabled to sell at low figures.

WHOLESALE RETAIL

Assorted candles per set 17c @ 20c

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We commence this week the publication of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's Medicines, to which the attention of the afflicted is invited.

These world-renowned remedies are not to be classed as patent medicines, having proven their intrinsic merits by many years of extensive use.

We had a call the other day by their competent and gentlemanly Agent, Mr. A. H. AVERY, and were much pleased with his fair and candid manner of transacting business, and therefore cheerfully commend him to the confidence and friendly courtesies of all with whom he may come in contact.

UNION.

MESSRS EDITORS:—It would surprise you to see how this neighborhood is improving. Mr. L's house is now finished and ad's quite an attraction. Mr. John D's is the next in contemplation, and I hope the fever will not cease until it reaches the walls of Union church, which I hope the good people will attend to—no excuse now.

Crops are very promising; though the heavy rains that have fallen for the past few weeks have washed our land badly through this country. The fruit crops will be fine, and we hope to snack our lips over some peach and honey soon. The grass hoppers have made its appearance in Alexandria valley and is doing a deal of mischief to the growing crops, (so reported.) The melon crop has begun to thump loud.

The particular attention of persons who wish to purchase Goods of superior quality at low prices, is invited to the advertisement of the new firm of HAMMOND & WILLIAMS.

These gentlemen have been long known in our community as correct, reliable, accommodating and competent business men, who say what they mean, and will do what they say; but we doubt not that the quality and prices of their Goods will be a better recommendation than we can give.

It has been said that T. W. Hood, the only delegate from beat 3, cast four votes in the convention. Although he had the right under the Rules of the convention, which invited him to participate in its proceedings to cast the vote of the beat in the absence of other delegates, he did not in fact cast one vote.

Our ROLL OF HONOR will be published next week.

We hope our friends will not cease to pay during the Summer and Fall, as has been too much the case. We need their help more than any other time.

Local Correspondence.

Memoria, Ala., July 1876.

Dr. Sir:—We had the pleasure of attending the public examination of Mr. S. F. Lee, a pupil of the Cane Creek Academy, which took place on the 20th inst., in the presence of a good number of ladies and gentlemen. The gifted gentleman who has the honor of being Principal of this school, presented all the necessary qualifications for instructor of a first class school.

His fluent, ready and thoughtful answers to the questions propounded them, reflected great credit upon the pupils and their faithful teacher, and we record his name with satisfaction to the progress of the pupils.

We experienced a feeling of pride, as the different classes stepped forward promptly to the call of their teacher, with a smile of satisfaction playing upon their ruddy cheeks, perfectly confident of their answers, believing that they were masters of the situation.

To attempt a description of the various recitations, or to mention personally the efforts of either would be uncharitable, when all did so well.

The teacher's countenance glowed with the quiet consciousness of having done his duty; and that he could always look upon his pupils with pride, and may they never depart from the paths of rectitude pointed out to them by him when they enter life's arena.

The morning's exercises in Literature and Science being over, and a recess of one hour was given. The ladies and friends prepared and served a most sumptuous dinner. Every thing that could tempt the palate was there in profusion, and many expressions of delight were heard from the guests as they partook of the rich and luscious dainties spread before them.

The afternoon was spent in declaiming and the reading of compositions by the young ladies and gentlemen, each one exhibiting his and herself creditably and displaying considerable talent.

After the close of the exercises, our talented young friend, Mr. A. H. Avery, being called for, addressed the school on the subject of education. He is in bad health and quite feeble, yet his address was eloquent and well delivered.

The examination was attended by numerous friends from other neighborhoods, all of whom expressed themselves as having spent a joyous and happy day.

"PHILA."

Public Speaking.

Dr. E. H. ALLEN and Col. J. M. SMITH, who address the people of Calhoun at the following times and places. Speaking at each place will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

18th July, Tuesday. White Plains, 19

20th July, Wednesday. Rabbit Town, 19

21st July, Thursday. Cross Plains, 21

22nd July, Friday. Beat No. 5, 21

23rd July, Saturday. Beat No. 5, 21

24th July, Sunday. Peaks Hill, 25

25th July, Monday. Peaks Hill, 25

26th July, Tuesday. Peaks Hill, 25

27th July, Wednesday. Peaks Hill, 25

28th July, Thursday. Peaks Hill, 25

29th July, Friday. Peaks Hill, 25

30th July, Saturday. Peaks Hill, 25

31st July, Sunday. Peaks Hill, 25

1st August, Monday. Peaks Hill, 25

2nd August, Tuesday. Peaks Hill, 25

3rd August, Wednesday. Peaks Hill, 25

4th August, Thursday. Peaks Hill, 25

5th August, Friday. Peaks Hill, 25

6th August, Saturday. Peaks Hill, 25

7th August, Sunday. Peaks Hill, 25

8th August, Monday. Peaks Hill, 25

9th August, Tuesday. Peaks Hill, 25

10th August, Wednesday. Peaks Hill, 25

11th August, Thursday. Peaks Hill, 25

12th August, Friday. Peaks Hill, 25

13th August, Saturday. Peaks Hill, 25

14th August, Sunday. Peaks Hill, 25

15th August, Monday. Peaks Hill, 25

16th August, Tuesday. Peaks Hill, 25

17th August, Wednesday. Peaks Hill, 25

18th August, Thursday. Peaks Hill, 25

19th August, Friday. Peaks Hill, 25

20th August, Saturday. Peaks Hill, 25

21st August, Sunday. Peaks Hill, 25

22nd August, Monday. Peaks Hill, 25

23rd August, Tuesday. Peaks Hill, 25

24th August, Wednesday. Peaks Hill, 25

25th August, Thursday. Peaks Hill, 25

26th August, Friday. Peaks Hill, 25

27th August, Saturday. Peaks Hill, 25

28th August, Sunday. Peaks Hill, 25

29th August, Monday. Peaks Hill, 25

30th August, Tuesday. Peaks Hill, 25

31st August, Wednesday. Peaks Hill, 25

1st September, Thursday. Peaks Hill, 25

2nd September, Friday. Peaks Hill, 25

3rd September, Saturday. Peaks Hill, 25

4th September, Sunday. Peaks Hill, 25

5th September, Monday. Peaks Hill, 25

6th September, Tuesday. Peaks Hill, 25

7th September, Wednesday. Peaks Hill, 25

8th September, Thursday. Peaks Hill, 25

9th September, Friday. Peaks Hill, 25

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21st September, Wednesday. Peaks Hill, 25

22nd September, Thursday. Peaks Hill, 25

23rd September, Friday. Peaks Hill, 25

24th September, Saturday. Peaks Hill, 25

Sabbath school Convention.

Pursuant to call, the delegates from the several S. Schools in the surrounding country, assembled at Bethel on Saturday, 1st day of July, 1876, to arrange for the holding of a Sabbath School Convention.

On motion Rev. H. P. Berry was called to the chair and D. B. Wilson chosen Sec'y.

On motion a committee of one from each Sunday school represented, was appointed on permanent organization. Committee after retiring a few minutes, returned and submitted the following report: For Chm. Rev. H. P. Berry, for Sec'y D. B. Wilson.

Delegates—From Bethel, J. B. Smith, Cross Plains, M. T. Moody, Oak Hill, B. F. Stewart, Central and Ladoga, J. P. Leak, Howell's Chapel, O. Leitch, Rance's Creek, J. E. Morgan, Bethel, D. M. Baker, Cherry Grove, W. H. Hightower, New Bethel, A. C. Jordan, New School House, Scott Nabors, Rabbit Town, R. L. DeFosse—Report adopted.

The action being submitted as to whether a S. S. Convention be held, the convention voted in the affirmative; when Rev. H. P. Berry's Chapel, Rance's Creek, J. E. Morgan, Bethel, D. M. Baker, Cherry Grove, W. H. Hightower, New Bethel, A. C. Jordan, New School House, Scott Nabors, Rabbit Town, R. L. DeFosse—Report adopted.

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Jacksonville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 2050.

The Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year in advance, \$3 00

If not paid in advance, \$3 50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1 00

Each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

One square continued as two, etc.

Marriage notices at advertising rates.

Advertisements for candidates.

For County Offices, \$5 00

For State Offices, \$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Two squares of 10 lines, three months, \$5 00

One square six months, 7 50

One square twelve months, 10 00

One fourth column three months, 15 00

One fourth column six months, 20 00

One fourth column twelve months, 25 00

One half column three months, 25 00

One half column six months, 30 00

One half column twelve months, 35 00

One column three months, 40 00

One column six months, 50 00

One column twelve months, 60 00

Charges due and collectible quarterly.

A. WOODS,

Attorney at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

-AND-

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cle-

burne, De Kalb, Elberta and Talladega.

With thanks for the past, he solicits a

continuance of liberal patronage.

He trusts his long experience and extended

practice will enable him to be useful to those

who confide their business to him.

Those who want legal advice, without fur-

ther employment, can consult him at any

time for a reasonable advice fee; and there-

fore, he will be glad to receive from them

trouble, expense and other evils arising

therefrom. An office of preventive is worth

a pound of cure.

G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend to all business connected to his

profession in Calhoun and other counties of the

2nd Judicial Circuit.

W. M. HANES.

J. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Col-

lections.

May 15, 1875-76.

G. C. ELLIS.

JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their pro-

fession in the counties of the 12th Judicial

circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court

of the State.

May 15, 1875-76.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

An work executed in the most durable and select-

man manner.

Charges very moderate.

July 25-1875-76.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

The motto of the Dawson, Ga., girls

is to "let no singleness escape."

The pay of members of the Texas leg-

islature has been reduced to two dollars per

day.

The schooner Lily of the Valley, from

Mobile, has arrived at New Orleans with the

crew of the schooner Lizzie, of Mobile,

wrecked recently near the bulge.

There is an exhibition at Marietta,

Ga., three solid bars of gold, worth one hun-

dred and sixty dollars, from Dobbs' gold

mine, located four miles north of Marietta.

Reports from all parts of Kansas

show that the crops this year will be the largest

and finest ever harvested. Most of the small

grains are already harvested. Corn promises

an abundant yield. Weather very favorable.

The cotton worm has appeared in great

abundance in all the cotton fields in middle

and southern Alabama. They seem to be

general and fears are entertained, owing to

their advanced state at this date, of the total

destruction of the crop. The corn crop will

be the best ever made.

A special from Birmingham states the

statement that Sitting Bull was killed in the

fight with Custer is confirmed from Indian sources.

Crazy Horse and Black Moon were also

killed. The statement that Sitting Bull's

band of 300 warriors lost one hundred and

sixty killed, and that the total loss of the In-

dians will reach nearly four hundred, is re-

ceived.

Advices from Los Angeles state that

daylight was let through the San Fernando

tunnel on the 15th. This is the longest tun-

nel in the United States except the Hoosier,

and the last completed on the line of the

Southern Pacific railroad between San Fran-

cisco and Los Angeles. By connection of

the new separated lines through the big tun-

nel there will be a continuous railroad from

this city to Fort Union, a distance of over

six hundred miles.

FOREIGN.

The Suez canal company declared its

first dividend at the meeting of its stock

holders on the 27th ult. The dividend was

\$1,800 francs per share, which, as the

shares rate at about 75 francs each, is but

a trifle over one-fourth of one per cent.

which is the sole and entire return upon

the entire investment since the enterprise

was begun. The total receipts for the year

past were \$9,327,194 francs, and the total

outlay, including interest account, \$9,737,047

francs, leaving a balance of 1,100,147 fran-

cs—\$220,028 gold—to be distributed among

the shareholders. During the year, 1,491

shares of the aggregate measurement of

224,708 tons, passed through the canal, and

the successful passage of the English ship

Harkness, drawing 54 feet (about

28½ feet) is cited as proof of its excellent

working order. The proposition for the

neutralization of the canal, and for its pur-

chase, or rather its support, by the maritime

powers by annual contributions in lieu of

toll, according to their respective tonnage.

MINCELANEOUS.

Lieutenant Nat Cunningham, U.S.A.,

who was recently tried at Columbus, O., for

conduct unbecoming an officer and gentle-

man, has been restored to duty.

HAYWOOD GRANT.

The Fland who murdered Gen. Hindman

at Helena, Arkansas.

Haywood Grant, who was executed at

Rome, Georgia, a few days ago, was

born in Ohio in 1844, of free parents,

but afterward became a slave of his own

accord. According to his own confession,

he had murdered several men. In

1865, he was employed upon a western

river, on the steamer Potomac, he killed

a colored man with a bill, and a few

months later he killed another de-

colored man on the steamer Boston, and

threw him overboard. He committed many

thefts about this time, and next mur-

dered an Irishman in Memphis, and

robbed him of one hundred and forty dol-

lars. Then he stole a mule and was

sent to the penitentiary and escaped.

In 1875 he was tried in Memphis for

hooting at a white man and killing a

policeman. He was sentenced again to

the penitentiary for half a lifetime, and

was hired out with other convicts to

work and kill. On the twenty-fifth

day of September, 1868, General Thomas

C. Hindman, late of the confederate

army, was brutally murdered. No due

to the murder was ever found, though

large rewards were offered. Grant con-

fessed before his death that he shot Gen-

eral Hindman in the neck with an En-

field rifle. He also shot and killed Wil-

liam H. Handborough, of Richmond,

Virginia, in a Tennessee town, but was

never found out. As much as twenty-

five thousand dollars in rewards were

offered for the arrest of the criminal who

committed some of the crimes above

enumerated.

Sitting Bull and his Braves.

Gen. Sitting Bull and his Lieut. Rain-

in-the-Face, Crazy Horse and the other

horses of the Yellowstone massacre, were

armed by the United States with Win-

chester rifles, that were more effective

than the arms of our own troops. They

were supplied by the United States with

ammunition, stores and horses. The

blankets given him command by the

Indian agency were freshly supplied, and

were all new and marked "U. S. Indian

department." While Sitting Bull and

his lieutenants were killing Custer's men,

the United States was kindly feeding

and caring for their squaws and ponies.

It now appears that, since Custer's de-

feat, the Indians are wearing their clothes.

Perhaps it would do well now for the

United States to keep on with the fur-

ther fact suggests the extent which the

cheese production of the United States

may reach in the course of years, and

the wealth its exportations will bring

back, as the Hollanders used to boast

that their cheese production was more

valuable than a gold mine, very few of

which surpass the Dutch cheese in the

profits realized.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate on the 14th Mr. Sher-

man submitted the report of the conference

committee on the joint resolution for the

issue of silver coins, sitting as a court,

on motion of Mr. Conkling, took a recess for

ten minutes. Upon re-assembling, impen-

ed proceedings were resumed, and tempo-

rarily and legislative business resumed. Mr.

Windom introduced a bill to continue for

ten days from date the provisions of the act

to provide temporarily for the expenses of

the government. Passed. Mr. Anthony in-

troduced a bill authorizing the congressional

printer to continue the public printing for a

period of ten days in advance of the regular

appropriation. Passed. The impeachment

trial was then resumed, and it was announced

that manager Lapham, who had been ap-

pointed to open for the prosecution, was too

sick to go to-day. His place was taken

by manager Lynde, who commented on the

effect of a vote of less than two-thirds of the

senate on the jurisdiction, and argued

that on the impeachment of judge

Barnard various senators who voted against

the jurisdiction, voted in "fear of the

question." The question of jurisdiction in this

case has been decided according to law, and

was binding upon all senators. He quoted

the opinion of the majority in support of his

views, and when he concluded, the senate

sitting as a court adjourned until to-morrow.

Legislative business was resumed, and a

message was received from the president

announcing the passage by that body of a bill

to continue the act to provide temporarily

for the expenditures of the government until

July 31st, and the senate concurred therein.

Adjourned.

In the senate on the 15th, a bill, re-

ported on Monday last by Mr. Wright, to

extend the duration of the court of com-

missioners of Alabama claims, was passed

with an amendment making the time January

2, 1877. The river and harbor appropri-

ation bill was taken up. Mr. Paddock sub-

mitted an amendment providing for \$45,000

for the river and harbor appropriation

of \$125,000 appropriated for the improve-

ment of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkan-

sas rivers shall be expended in improving

the Missouri. Agreed to. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 17th the impeach-

ment trial was resumed, but owing to the

absence of Evans the senate sitting as a court

of impeachment adjourned Wednesday.

The senate then considered the river and

